THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.–NUMBER 144

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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" " per week : : : : 25
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Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

To inducement to get up clubs, we have determined on the following scale of prices, which are the same as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $4 00
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Invariably in advance.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 104 Main street.

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German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

Tryon Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Wetter & Co., Hardware, 18 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

J. Littleton & Co., Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.

J. Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 234 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 337 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McMahon & Ollis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street.

M'Caffrey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. J. Rossel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 316 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Porter, Nesbitt & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No. 11 Monroe st.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

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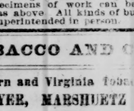
Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September, ... 1867.
1st Kheshvan, 30th October, ... "
1st Tebet, 29th December, ... "
1st Shebat, 28th January, ... 1868.
1st Adar, 24th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 24th March, ... "
1st Eyar, 23d April, ... "
1st Sivan, 23d May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 21st June, ... "
1st Ab, 20th July, ... "
1st Elul, 19th August, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 29th February, ... 1868.
Maundy Thursday, 9th April, ... "
Good Friday, 10th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, ... "
Ascension, 21st May, ... "
Pentecost, 31st May, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ..... jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOLOMON MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. C. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 258. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 264. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Battle, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—234 Front street. George Mellersh, 22d, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec'r.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, K. M.; Charles M'Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MEMPHIS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. P. Woodard, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.—h, 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. de8 tf

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing done to order on short notice. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
216 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANTHONY HOUSE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.
Good Fare and Careful Attention. (feb26

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. ja2mw

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER [illegible] STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. 12 tf

A. WRIGHT. L. D. M'KISICK. LEA WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, M'KISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov8 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. ap6 nov22 dewly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Tilton Block. nov5

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHES. Late of Millsgurl.

WINCHESTER & HATCHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 tf

Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Shillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended by me. nov20 tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Western and Virginia [illegible]
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Money must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of Tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission or selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. nov6

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee.—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Christian E. Theime,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 450 Main street, in Waldran block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D., 1868. J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Jan9 2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Walt & Johnson,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 450 Main street, in Waldran block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D., 1868. J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Jan9 2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

T. F. Wright & Son,

of Paris, in the county of Henry, and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, in Waldran block, Memphis, Tenn., before S. W. Hatchett, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D. 1868. J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, W. D. of Tenn.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Jan10 1t

NOTICE.

THE Nonconnah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Pike Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 4th January, 1868, at Doyle Pearson's office, G. JAMES, President.
DOYEL PEARSON, Secretary.
December 25, 1867. dec25 1w

Guardian Notice.

In the County Court of Shelby County.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: At the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, I shall ask to be appointed Guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Mary Ann Land, deceased, to wit: Mary Ella, Langley, John Ay lett and Sarah Virginia Land, children of the aforesaid Mary Ann Land, deceased; said children being residents of the city of Memphis, Shelby county.
Jal tawlw A. J. O'NEIL.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, January 15.—A meeting of leading citizens of Alabama has been in session here for two days. After calm and patient deliberation the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Alabama who are opposed to the Constitution proposed by the Convention lately in session at Montgomery to abstain from voting at all at the election to be held on the 4th and 5th of February, either upon the question of ratification or rejection of that Constitution, or for candidates for offices under it.

Resolved, That we also recommend to the opponents of said proposed Constitution, that they form and maintain effective political organizations among themselves in every portion of the State until they are delivered from the perils which are impending.

The 20th day of January was recommended to the people of the State as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God to deliver the people of Alabama from the horrors of negro dominion.

An address was also adopted setting forth to the people of Alabama, and the world, the reasons prompting the white people of Alabama to abstain from the polls.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, January 16—In the Convention, the report of the Committee on Militia, made this morning, is very short. It authorizes the formation of volunteer companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and makes all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five not exempt by law, liable to militia duty, and says the whole matter shall be subject to the paramount authority of Congress over it.

After a debate consuming the entire day's session, the Convention adopted the following as a section of the new Constitution: "There shall be no imprisonment for debt."

A general order was issued this morning directing military officers to cooperate with the civil authorities to repress and punish crime, but to take cognizance themselves of cases where it is believed there will otherwise be a failure of impartial justice. Writs of habeas corpus are to be obeyed so far as to produce the body and make a respectful return, but custody is not to be surrendered.

A Convention of Southern railroads, held here yesterday, issued a circular today, proposing that whenever twenty rods shall agree to transport immigrants at one cent per mile and two cents per ton per mile for baggage over one hundred and fifty pounds, immigrants settling on the line of any road to be transported, with effects, free by that road.

No funds were found in the State Treasury by the army officer detailed as Treasurer.

FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, January 16.—But little of interest occurred to day in the Convention.

The *Sentinel* had designated the races in the Convention by negro and white. This exasperated both races among the Radicals, and the following resolution was adopted by 84 to 16.

Resolved, That no reporter for any newspaper shall hereafter be allowed upon this floor, who, in his reports, shall treat the Convention or any of its members with disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offense in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the hall and from the galleries by the President.

Several Conservative members proposed to enter a protest as follows:

As this resolution is a step towards restricting the liberties of the press and keeping information from the people, we protest against its passage.

This was not allowed to be spread on the journals.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, January 18.—In Convention to-day the bill of rights was under discussion, and seven sections were adopted, including the declaring Virginia a co equal member of the General Government, and entitled to all benefits and subject to all burdens as other States.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to settling debts prior to 1863 at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Gen. Grant is expected here Tuesday to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

Robert Stevens, colored, of Charleston, S. C., has entered suit against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company for requiring his wife to ride in a second class car when she had a first class ticket. He lays damages at $1800.

The *Enquirer* will publish on Monday the challenge sent by Col. White, a Republican member of the State Convention, to Gen. Butler, when he was in the city last week. It demands reparation for being ordered out of Gen. Butler's department during the war. The affair is still pending. Col. White is one of the Republicans who refused to hear Gen. Butler speak.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—The Convention is at a dead lock. After discussing for four days the question of an elective or appointive judiciary, a vote was finally forced, and would have resulted in favor of the former system had not one of the minority, being backed by the requisite number, demanded the attendance of every absent member to vote upon this important question. The demand had to be complied with, greatly to the chagrin of the majority, who believed their success certain.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was immediately dispatched in quest of the absentees, two or three of whom have already returned to their homes in the interior, while others are sick, and one is reported dead. It was decided to transact no business until the issue is settled. The Convention, after waiting for an hour in the hall, adjourned until Monday. It is probable that the minority will be obliged to offer a compromise.

Gen. Hancock has officially informed both the Convention and the State Auditor that the State officers must collect the tax imposed by that body, he promising military aid only in case of resistance to the process. It is not his province, he says, to interfere in the matter in any other way. He has also unofficially informed Judge Cooley that the proposed ordinance staying executions is foreign to the Convention's jurisdiction, and would, if passed, be without validity.

THE BATTLE AT TRINIDAD, NEW MEXICO.

Full and Interesting Details—The Town Still Besieged and the Fighting Going On.

PUEBLO, January 3, 1868.

Coach just arrived from the south, twenty-four hours behind time. Trinidad besieged by the Mexicans. Three hundred native diablos have surrounded the place, bent on its destruction, and no ingress or egress allowed by the Mexicans. Mr. Clark, in attempting to drive out with the coach was fired upon four times, consequently he had to return to save his life. Mr. Davis, being more friendly with the besiegers, was permitted to come out with the coach. Seven Mexicans were known to have been killed before the coach left, and the wounded were moaning piteously. All the noncombatants that could get out of town with safety to themselves had done so. The place, I am informed, is held by about forty Americans. The Mexicans from the outside are being augmented every hour. It is presumed that by this time they number at least five hundred. If such is the case the little band of whites in town must be in a critical situation; with five hundred worse than savage demons outside, burning with all that insatiable spirit of revenge known to their nature, which can only be gratified, and their treacherous and revengeful spirit appeased by the shedding of blood, and the indiscriminate slaughter of all those their crazy imagination leads them to believe have given them the least provocation.

I am informed messengers have been dispatched to Forts Union and Reynolds, for military assistance. A general uprising is anticipated, large bodies of Mexicans from Taos and other New Mexican towns; if the ball keeps rolling it may be interesting. Colorado against New Mexico—grand opportunity for chivalrous characters to display their military ability in a war with the poor Mexicans. If sympathize with them; think Government should send out commissioners to make a treaty, and select a reservation. They should also be liberally furnished with the extract of sod corn, and chile, placed on a pleasant reservation in Walrusia, where they can enjoy bear hunting unmolested by poor civilized whites, Americans and Mexicans; fandangoes and Taos lightning don't assimilate well in the lower country; they require a mixture of double barrel shot gun, revolvers, bowie-knives and stilettos to harmonize the negative qualities of the four positive principles; then I would like to see the scientific world puzzling their brains trying to invent an appropriate name for such a wonderful chemical compound.

Troops were expected to arrive at Trinidad last night to disperse the rioters and relieve the besieged; have heard nothing from the seat of war for thirty-six hours; hope Napoleon's remark may not prove true in this case "that God and victory are on the side of those who have the heaviest battalions." If that should be true in this instance, the Mexicans will be the victors, because their battalions are heavy, and they have them deployed over several acres and massed all around in solid bodies of one, wherever there's a tree, log, stump, stone or bush for them to get behind.

But this should be considered in a serious manner. Seven Mexicans dead already and more than ought to be, is a subject worthy of our most serious consideration. So many Mexican souls launched into eternity without a moment's warning to enable them to prepare for that terrible doom that has just been meted out to them in such a summary manner, and will be meted out to more of them if they do not behave themselves. We are expecting a messenger every hour from the seat of war. We wait in breathless expectation for news to expel the horrors of our overwrought imaginations.

MESSENGER ARRIVED.

Come through in fourteen hours, direct from the battle-field. Fight still progressing. The besieged are in good spirits; they have been reinforced with a fresh supply of concentrated sod-corn, which greatly elevated their spirits and encouraged old combativenes to fight it out on that line. The messenger says the besiegers are themselves besieged by soldiers and civilians in a line outside of all. Great excitement in Pueblo. I observed a number of Denverites on the street here this morning hunting for dry goods boxes; they are non-combatants, I presume. Messenger returns at ten o'clock this night, with important dispatches from the commander in-chief at Pueblo, Brevet Lieutenant General John R. Gordon Gundeshoner. He is commanded to reach Trinidad between this and spring, at the peril of his life, and fork over his dispatches without delay, to General Rantankscotty, commander-in-chief of the force in and around Trinidad. We hope said messenger may reach his destination, with every hair on his head unharmed and his boots on; because the salvation of the low or country depends upon the safe arrival of the messenger dead or alive or any other way. Now to make a long story short, they had a grand holiday row at Trinidad caused by whisky, jealousy and other evils too numerous to mention, whereby several Mexicans possessing the numerical power, have, as a consequence, the white population somewhat at their mercy. I am informed that a few Americans have been wounded, but none killed up to last accounts. The origin of the difficulty, as I understand it, is about the same as stated by Mr. Bryant, and published in the *Weekly News* of January 2, instant. More anon. C.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

—The Helena *Clarion* of the 16th says: It is our sad duty to announce the death of R. B. Macon, Esq., of this county, who departed this life Friday night, the 10th inst., after an illness of about ten days. Mr. Macon was a prominent and active citizen, was always warmly devoted to the public interests, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

—In speaking of the extremely disagreeable and rigorous weather for the **few weeks past**, the Helena *Clarion* of the 16th says: It is hardly within memory when such quantities of snow have fallen. For two or three weeks we have had snow and ice and sleet and rain, with the mercury dropping down uncomfortably near zero. The poor and houseless have doubtless suffered, but no instances of suffering desitution have come to our knowledge wherein relief has not been rendered by our liberal and compassionate community.

—The Radical Conventionists are thus timely warned by the Helena *Clarion*: "As sure as they pursue the unwise and ruinous course which has characterized the Radical partizans in the South, the people of this State will rally in their strength and repudiate whatever they may do. The white men of Arkansas are determined to maintain their supremency, and all who oppose them will sooner or later be overtaken by their retribution. The Convention will do wisely if it confines its actions within the bounds of reason and the Constitution, otherwisely and utterly fail, if it does not."

—The Radical State Convention which was in session on Wednesday last, named the following persons for electors, and delegates to the National Convention at Chicago: Presidential Electors—At large, W. H. Gray, Powhatan Phillips; D. A. Hadley, of Pulaski; First District, J. Pat. Farrelly; Second District, O. P. Snyder; Third District, M. L. Stevenson. Delegates to the National Convention—At large, B. F. Rice and Alex. McDonald, of Pulaski; W. H. Gray, (negro) of Phillips, R. W. McChestney, of Jackson; First District, F. E. Wright and W. S. McCullough; Second District, Jas. T. Elliott and H. B. Morse; Third District, S. F. Cooper and Valentine Dell.

—The Silas Wright, on her way up the Arkansas, struck a snag above Galley Rock, tearing a hole thirty feet in length. She was supported, however, by her barges on either side, and the damage was repaired so as to allow her to continue her trip.

—Speaking of the Democratic State Convention, the *Conservative* of the 16th says: "Democrats throughout the State should remember the State Convention, to meet in this city on the 27th inst. It is important that every county should be represented, and that there should be a full expression of the Democracy of the State. The defeat of the negro suffrage element of the Radicals, can only be effected by prompt and united action. Let there be a hearty response to the call of the State Committee."

—Pat Daley, an efficient policeman of Little Rock, under some strange hallucination, wandered off from his beat one hundred and twenty miles, to Washington, or within two or three miles of it, when the cloud passed from his mind and he recovered consciousness. He says that the first time he was aware of his departure from his post of duty, was at Washington, while listening to a reading of one of the Little Rock papers, giving a description of the missing policeman. He at once retraced his steps, and was met two miles from Washington by his two friends, who had gone in search of him.

—The *Conservative* of the 16th says: Gen. Ord, recently commanding this department, informed the Mayor of this city that he would not be allowed to order an election for city officers for the year 1868, but that they would be appointed by him. Since that time the General has been removed and ordered to California; and, as yet, nothing has been done—the old officers of '67 are holding over—"waiting for something to turn up."

—Keno is becoming quite popular in Little Rock.

—Among the names of the persons who died at LaGrange, Texas, of yellow fever during the past summer, was that of Leslie Savage, formerly of Little Rock.

—A horse and buggy have been stolen from C. W. Aiken, of Little Rock. A gentleman pursued the thief, named Dunn, and overtook him as he was swimming the Arkansas river. A flash, a report, and the thief's vocation was done.

—Gen. Reynolds, of Chicot county, was warmly welcomed to the capital, by many old soldiers who served under him in the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles.

—The *Conservative* of the 16th says: At the regular meeting on Saturday evening last, of the Little Rock Democratic Club, many speeches were made by the Conservative members of the Convention now in session in this city. Hon. Mr. Gaines, of Prairie county, and Mr. Shoppach, of Saline county, spoke at length. The meeting was well attended; many prominent gentlemen throughout the State were present. Keep the ball moving.

MISSISSIPPI.

—Three negroes broke jail at Charleston on Thursday night. They were allowed a fire, and burnt themselves out. Two others, confined there, concluded to remain.

—The *Tallahatchian* says: We have no doubt that about the time our people are making their arrangements to plant their crops, there will be quite a flurry in the cotton market, which will be encouraging the planting of a large crop. We trust our people have paid too dearly for a little practical wisdom, on that point, to again be taken in by that transparent trap.

—We learn that quite a lively trade is being carried on by the negroes of this county, by stealing hogs in one neighborhood, and carrying them and selling them in the night. This, the *Tallahatchian* considers, "unfair toting."

—Abe Huckabee, colored, has been committed to jail in Pontotoc for stealing a neighbor's pigs. The editor of *Our Own Paper* offers a "liberal puff" for the return of a fat pig he has lost. Doubtless it has gone the prevalent way of swine flesh.

M. FLOUREN, a distinguished French physiologist, some years ago published a treatise in which he proved, conclusively (to himself), that 100 years is the natural term of man's existence, and should be attained by every sensible person. He has, however, been guilty of the unpardonable inconsistency of dying in his seventy fifth year.

Foreign Emigration.

The foreign emigration to New York has been greater during the past year than in any other, since 1854. The porportion of Germans has greatly increased, and almost doubled, latterly, exceeding that from the British isles. For this Teutonic overflow we may think Bismarck. He first made the Austrians run; and now he makes the Northern Germans run. He has Prussianized the territories lately acquired by his master; and hence the running away. Prussia, which was always a sort of exercise ground is now more of a camp than ever, and all the male subjects of the monarchy are bound to be drilled and platooned as soldiers, awaiting the turns of European diplomacy and the decisions of their Governors. Just now there are about 5,000,000 men in Europe, ready to obey the military word of command and fight in whatever quarrel may arise. No wonder the people of that continent should be malcontent under such conditions of life and anxious to leave them—especially those Germans who have been lately so disturbed or distributed in the changes that have taken place, that they do not well know or care to whom or what they belong—since they cannot be rightly said to belong to themselves. The military conscriptions of those umbrageous and predatory Kings of Europe will help to crowd our emigrant ships for many a year to come.—*New York Times.*

THE Boston *Pioneer* publishes a petition to Congress, demanding an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the abrogation of the Presidency in the United States, and for Congress to appoint an Executive Committee from among its own members, or other capable citizens. A permanent deputation, consisting of a certain number of members of Congress, during the adjournment of both houses, must control and guide the Executive Committee, and the people shall have the power to remove Representatives in Congress, even during the term for which they were elected, in case they incur the displeasure of their constituents.

INSURANCE.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbooker Building.

Combined Cash Assets, - - $30 800,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in financial reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets	$ 1,400,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets	1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets	400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets	300,000
North American Insurance Co., assets,	400,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets	17,000,000
Knickerbooker Life Ins. Co., assets	3,000,000

jal2

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlement. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley, Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff, F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris, W. A. Gwyn,
Hilton Weed, G. W. McClarn,
F. B. Wills, C. C. Spencer,
J. W. Frazier, N. C. Forrest,
Jacob Weiler, S. H. De BeVoise,
Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President.....R. C. BRINKLEY
Vice Presidents.....and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - - $250.000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles T. Morris, John T. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart, Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Cyleman, D. T. Morris,
Thos. Boor, Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. E. Randolph, Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood, Caleb B. Hyne,
A. H. Schultz, Alfred Reid.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct3 tf 278½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK,
Assets.....$3,765,563 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets.....$1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, entitle them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,886 39
Real Estate	248,502 62
Mortgage Bonds	695,550 00
Loans secured by collaterals	1,509,400 00
United States, State and City Stocks, and other public securities	1,984,358 86
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	$4,650,938 27 377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents.
nov9

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2404—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooke Pleasants, vs. George W. Lincoln and others

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants Thomas C. Murdock and George Jenkins are non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissesized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

EXTRA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page,
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State; with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

ARE JURIES JUDGES OF THE LAW IN CRIMINAL CASES?
NO. 4.

9. The case of the Seven Bishops is not the only one, by many, in which an English jury has stood between the Crown and those whom it fiercely persecuted. The last attempt in England to enforce the law of constructive treason, was made in the prosecution of HARDY and TOOKE, in 1796, at a period of tremendous anxiety, in consequence of the condition of affairs on the Continent, and especially in France. At that time one of the ablest, most learned, most cunning and most artful men that ever lived, was in England made Attorney-General. An indictment was framed against HORNE TOOKE, a jury was assembled, and the counsel for the Crown ingeniously endeavored to induce the jury to pick out treason from the mass of papers of the two Societies of which TOOKE was a member. The prosecution was urged on by the King and his Ministry. It was pressed on by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General with all the ability they possessed; and both were great men. But the prosecution failed. As Mr. FITZGIBBON said, on the trial of O'CONNELL, in 1844, in the Irish Queen's Bench, "the common sense of the jury, who were Englishmen, found a verdict against the prosecution. But it was not given up—they first proceeded against poor HARDY, the poor shoemaker, and he was acquitted. That did not satisfy the destroyers of British liberty; they brought it before another jury—they drained the cup to the dregs, one by one—they were not satisfied—in short, three successive juries, composed of sensible Englishmen, defeated their attempt. That was the last attempt made in England to establish constructive treason."

An English jury would not find HENRY HUNT guilty of a conspiracy, but only, on the fourth count of the *indictment*, of attending an unlawful assembly, "though an extensive organization existed, and vast public assemblies were held, accompanied with every revolutionary incident, in furtherance of a revolutionary object." An Irish jury would not convict FORBES, HARDWICK, and other Orangemen, under Lord WELLESLEY'S administration, who were guilty of a riot in a theatre, but charged with having entered into a great political confederacy to overturn Lord WELLESLEY'S Government and drive him from Ireland.

WATERS, SWIFT'S printer, was seized, and forced to give great bail, for publishing a pamphlet by the Dean, which was written, it was alleged, for the purpose of setting the two Kingdoms at variance. On his trial the jury, *though some pains had been taken in selecting them*, brought him in not guilty; and it was not until they were worn out by the Lord Chief Justice, who detained them eleven hours, and sent them nine times to reconsider their verdict, that they, at length, left the matter in his hands, by a special verdict. "But the measures of WHITSHED (the Chief Justice,) were too violent to be of service to the Government; men's minds revolted against his iniquitous conduct." Afterwards he could not even induce a grand jury to find a bill against the printer of the Draper's fourth letter, by SWIFT; and, in the language of Sir WALTER SCOTT, "thus victoriously terminated the first grand struggle for the independence of Ireland."

"No Attorney-General," said Mr. SHIEL, in O'CONNELL'S case, "was found bold enough to prosecute FLOOD and GRATTAN for a conspiracy." Why? The answer is, in SHIEL'S words, "with what scorn would twelve Irishmen have repudiated the presumptuous functionary, by whom such an enterprise should have been attempted. Irishmen then felt that they had a country; they acted under the influence of that instinct of nationality which, for prudential purposes, the Author of Nature has implanted in us."

For a Judge to tell the jury that they have the *power* to decide the law, and to find against his direction, but not the *right* to do so, is to tell them that if they do so, they will deserve to be regarded as men guilty of a crime. It is of the very essence of crime to do that which one has no *right* to do; and it is still worse to do this when it is for the purpose of acquitting those whom the law condemns.

Accordingly, the attempts of Judges to constrain juries to find against their convictions, have always, in England, proven failures, since the time of Chief Justice WRIGHT. In 1753, OWEN, a bookseller, being tried before Chief Justice LEE, for a libel, in having published a pamphlet severely and justly censuring the House of Commons, the Chief Justice said to the jury: "The publication of the pamphlet being thus proved, and, indeed, not being denied by the defendant, I am of opinion that you are bound to find him *guilty*. I have ever supported the principles of liberty established at the Revolution, but I must keep juries to questions of fact. Whether the pamphlet be a libel, is a matter of law." The jury returned a verdict of not guilty; and when questioned by the Chief Justice whether they did not deem the publication by selling of the book proven, they would only reply "NOT GUILTY, my Lord!—NOT GUILTY!" Is it not nonsense to say that they had the *power* to do that, but not the *right*? It would be quite as sensible to say that the President has not the *right*, but only the power, to veto a bill, or Congress to stop the supplies; because each is a *power* which the party invested with it has no *right* to abuse.

We have not, in these few numbers, published so widely apart, been arguing, merely for want of something else to write about, a question of no present interest to the people at large. On the contrary, when we know not how soon a Congress that is restrained neither by their oaths to support the Constitution, nor by any regard for the settled laws of the land, or the great principles of English liberty, may set aside by their imperial edict the pardons and amnesties granted by the President, and order the law-officers of the Oligarchy to try those who hold them for treason, or may impose new penalties for offences heretofore committed, or make the printing of opinions treason, in defiance of the Constitution; when we know not how soon they may place their creatures upon the Bench of the District Courts, arbitrarily ousting the upright Magistrate who presides in that Court here in Tennessee, and all others who resemble him in being Judges and not partizans; when we know not how soon, with men like UNDERWOOD to try the victims for whom they demand doom and judgment of death, they may require a unanimous decision of the eight Judges of the Supreme Court, to decide any statute, even the most infamous, to be unconstitutional, —the time may perhaps have come when American juries are to save the Constitution and the liberties of the people, which too many Judges are ready to betray: and negroes are not fit to be jurors, because no such sublime heroism is to be expected from any of that race, nor have they the intelligence to fit them to act that noble part.

We could easily have *said*, without argument or authority, that the jury *are* the judges of the law in criminal cases; and, that premise nakedly stated, have proceeded to the conclusions from it, that we have proposed to draw. But, in this, as in other matters, at the hazard of giving those discontent who care only for paragraphs, it is our desire to *convince* our readers, by *proving* the propositions that we undertake to lay down. We *try* to have some influence in the right direction on public opinion. Whether we succeed, it does not become us to say. If we knew that we had it, we should not boast of it.

It chanced to us, some fifteen years ago, upon an indictment for murder in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, to have to insist that the jury were of right the judges of the law; which we argued with such ability as we could, to the great indignation of the Judge, who vehemently charged the jury to the contrary, and they acquitted the accused. And we remember that after they had retired to consider of their verdict, we said to the Judge, in a quiet conversation, "If you live many years you will see the day when a jury of twelve free citizens of a State, in a Court of the United States, will present the last barrier against the tyranny of the Central Government, demanding that a citizen of a State shall be convicted of treason, for holding that his first and paramount allegiance is due to his State."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was the President of the Confederate States, is to be tried for treason before a Judge, whether CHASE or UNDERWOOD, whose doctrines as to the powers of the General Government and the allegiance of the citizen to the United States are as slavish as those of JEFFRIES in regard to the allegiance of Englishmen to the Crown. The opinions of each are well known, and no argument can shake them. The charge of either to the jury is ready to be written, and will be the same, after the argument, as if it were written now. It *may* not prove practicable to pack a jury, altogether composed of men prepared to convict, and in whose opinion, already fixed and settled, the people of the South have been guilty of treason. There *may* be jurors on that jury who believe that Virginia and Mississippi had the right to secede; and that when a State had done so, her citizens could not be guilty of treason against a Government which had become to them a foreign one. It may very well happen that with one or more of these jurors, the opinion of that dull knave, UNDERWOOD, or of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court unworthy of his place, would not have more authority than those of MADISON, MACON and CALHOUN, or even their own.

When, upon that trial, the accused shall have admitted that he did, as President of the Confederate States, levy war against the United States and maintain the unequal contest for four years, and the Court, following its own convictions, shall have charged the jury that they are not the judges of the law, and *must* take the law from the Court; and that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact between the States, but a Government proper established by the one people of all the States, over each and all the States and the people of each; that the phrase United States does not mean *States* united, but a people aggregated; and that no violation whatever of the Constitution by part of the States could warrant those aggrieved in withdrawing from the Union; but, in fact, neither one State nor any number of States *could* withdraw from the Union, because it is not a union of States but the aggregation of several peoples into one; that no State could release her citizens from their perpetual allegiance to the United States; and that Secession was rebellion and treason;—when thus nothing shall have been left for the jury to find, but the admitted fact of levying war, as in the case of the Seven Bishops the judges insisted that the jury had nothing to do but to find whether the petition was actually presented to the King, should a conscientious juror, called on to send the illustrious prisoner to the scaffold, that his streaming blood might revenge the North upon the South, and feeling it to be perfectly certain that the Constitution *was* a compact between the States, and that secession was *not* treason,—should he take the law from the Court, and find the prisoner guilty of treason? No: he would say: to his fellows of the jury, with Lord DIGBY in the case of STAFFORD; "Let me conclude in saying that to you all, which I have thoroughly inculcated upon mine own conscience on this occasion. Let every man lay his hand upon his own heart, and seriously consider what we are going to do with a breath: EITHER JUSTICE OR MURDER—justice on the one side, or murder, heightened and aggravated to its supremest extent, on the other! For, as the casuists say, He who lies with his sister commits incest; but he that marries his sister, sins higher, by applying GOD'S ordinance to his crime; so, doubtless, he that commits murder with the sword of justice, heightens that crime to the utmost."

Undoubtedly Judge UNDERWOOD or Chief Justice CHASE would charge a jury that the Reconstruction acts are constitutional; as the Supreme Court of Tennessee has sustained the palpably unconstitutional franchise law, which makes foreigners of half the white men of Tennessee; and as the twelve Judges of England held that JAMES II possessed the dispensing power. If, in a case where the life of a citizen was at stake, a jury of free white men were to be instructed by the Court that they were bound to be governed by its direction, and send an innocent man to the scaffold, it is to be hoped that the same spirit which in the bosoms of English jurors has so often balked the malice and the vengeance of power thirsting for blood, will make an American jury the last place of refuge of constitutional liberty.

And if the jury are the judges of the law, what punishment that man or God can inflict can adequately punish the Congress or the Military Despot, at whose arbitrary mandate the ignorant and unprincipled negro becomes invested with that high prerogative? What advocate would so descend from the bar's high and proud estate, as to argue questions of Criminal and Constitutional law, and read the oracles of the sages of jurisprudence to such senseless and jabbering apes?

It is because jurors *have* the power and right to decide the law, that Congress has given its subalterns in command of Provinces the power to try citizens by Military Commission, for offences not known to the law, or only made to be offences by laws that are unconstitutional. That a respectable and estimable citizen will be acquitted of a foul charge, if tried in a Court of Justice, is deemed by the General commanding a Province by a sufficient reason for trying him by that stupid instrument of despotism, a Military Commission.

When the right of trial by jury is taken away from citizen or subject, or the juries cease to be the judges of the law, free government becomes a sham and a delusion; and the King or Congress that takes away from the citizen or subject his right of trial by his peers, is a criminal that deserves the fate of Charles I and Louis XVI. AND THE CONGRESS OR THE GENERAL THAT PLACES NEGRO JURORS IN THE BOX TO TRY MEN FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES, DESERVES THE UNIVERSAL EXECRATION OF MANKIND, AND TO BE DEVOTED TO THE INFERNAL GODS.

TAXATION—WHAT IT WOULD PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

The London *Economist*, commenting upon the system of taxation devised by the Radical party in this country, says:

Every sort of industry—almost every kind of available and conspicuous activity is seized upon and taxed. A ninety-ninth part of this interference in England would have caused a rebellion.

Because England is a free country, and the United States is a mob-despotism, in which the very souls of the people are in bonds. The Government is an unmitigated despotism, sustained by an alliance between the pulpit and the rabble. Of course, as has always been the case, it quadruples the expenses of the Government; but, as has *not* often been the case, it takes, by taxation, the flesh off with the skin, from the poor and the labouring man, and permits the bondholder to go untaxed. It is an eighth vial of wrath, poured out by GOD upon the earth.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said recently in the House of Representatives:

In addition to what I have said in relation to the officer in command at New Orleans, I wish to say this much: I have based the charges I have made in reference to him on information in my possession, in letters and other facts that have come to my attention. I am sorry to believe any of these reports. I wish to say that having been engaged with him as a gallant officer and a personal friend, it surprised me as much perhaps as any other gentleman in Washington when I read his orders, and when I received, by letters and newspaper reports, accounts of the joy with which he had, as it is alleged, filled the hearts of the rebels in his Department. I wish to say further, that after that General had been ordered to relieve Sheridan, at New Orleans—and this is at his own request—it is nothing a matter of more surprise to me, I met him in Washington, on his way South. "Speaking to him, as I knew him well, for I had fought by his side in the field, I said: "Well, General, you are going to New Orleans, are you?" "Yes," said he, "and some people have got an idea that because I am sent down there to relieve Sheridan that I am a Copperhead, but they will find themselves greatly mistaken. I have fought the rebels too long, in the field, to be their tool now," or words to that effect. I had a right, therefore, to be surprised when I read the first order which he issued, and still more when I read the second.

* * * *

"I did not regard it as a private conversation. There were one or two gentlemen standing by at the time. I did not so regard it at that time; for I repeated it two days afterward in a public meeting in the gentleman's own city of Philadelphia."

* * * *

Mr. Getz—"May I ask the gentleman from Illinois whether he thinks Gen. Hancock has proved himself a Copperhead from the simple fact that he has proclaimed that civil law shall be supreme in his department?"

Mr. Farnsworth—"If it is true that he has filled the hearts of the rebels in his department with joy, and that he has hailed him with cheers whenever he appears at the theater or in public, while he has filled the hearts of freedmen and loyal men with mourning, I leave it to the gentleman to judge for himself whether he is a Copperhead or not."

Thus it is deemed a crime in the people of an oppressed Province to rejoice when the brutal heel of Military Despotism presses a little less heavily on their necks, and the Despot in command graciously permits the rights of individuals to be fairly tried before the Courts of a provisional Government permitted by Congress to continue an existence.

Nay, it is deemed a crime in the Proconsul that the people, thus allowed to have justice and law administered between man and man, *should* rejoice to know that they are not regarded as *wholly* outlaws, without any more human rights than the wolves.

If what FARNSWORTH stated, was true, what does it prove?—that when Gen. HANCOCK reached New Orleans, with his mind prejudiced and poisoned against the people of Louisiana, he found that he had been deceived by lies and libels, and that the people whom he expected to have to rule with a rod of iron, were loyal to the Union, and asked only to be permitted to enjoy the commonest rights of humanity; so that even a moderate Despotism was hailed by them as a favour and a blessing. Jacobinism so blunts the moral faculties, so diseases and corrupts and rots the soul, that it sees, in even the humble gratitude of the oppressed, insolence and defiance. Ah GOD! when was a land ever so afflicted before; and when before were men ever so unworthy to have been made in the image of GOD, as in the regions from which the miscreants come who poison the atmosphere of the Union with their legislation. History prepares to erect its gibbets and its scaffolds, and on them to hang the skeletons of these lepers of humanity. We are even loth to say, as the Judge does, by immemorial usage, when sentencing an assassin, who is to be hung by the neck until he is dead,—"AND MAY GOD HAVE MERCY ON THEIR SOULS!"

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The Detroit *Free Press* records:

John W. Keyes died on the 25th of November, in the insane asylum at Columbus, Ohio, where he had been confined for over three years. Abraham Lincoln and E. M. Stanton are guilty of the murder. He was publishing a paper in a small town in Ohio, in 1863, and during this time he copied an article from a California paper which reflected severely upon the policy of the then administration. For this he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he became a raving maniac. He was released only to go into the asylum, where in years of suffering he wore out his life and died—died the victim of a tyranny as mean and cowardly as any that ever disgraced the history of any government upon earth.

An announcement like that now produces much the same effect upon the public mind as a marble does, flung into the bosom of a raging sea. What would have been the effect of one like it even ten years ago, before the plague of corruption had fastened on the vitals of the commonwealth, or men had become used to the infamous practices of a vulgar, low-priced and long-heeled despotism?"

—The total vote cast for President in 1864, in the twenty-three States represented in the electoral college, was 3,883,-604, and Mr. Lincoln's majority was 495,-804. This year, in seventeen States, casting nine-tenths of the popular vote of the nation, the total vote was 3,181,-452, and in this vote the Democratic party has a majority of 21,562. Yet the Radicals in Congress have three-fourths of both branches, notwithstanding they are to-day in a minority in the nation.

—A fight on Bloody Island, at St. Louis, between Dennis Reardon and Thomas McCown, resulted in McCown's death. Reardon and six others were arrested.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

$300 A MONTH AND ROAST BEEF

CHAPLAINS IN LUCK

CRIMINAL COURT ASKED FOR

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 21.—The Convention met at 10 a.m. Ordinance No. 1—being the special order—which levies one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property in the State, was taken up and passed. Several Radicals voted no, because of the ordinance which passed several days ago, appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars out of the State treasury for the expenses of the Convention. The report of the Committee on Salaries, allowing as per diem for President, $16; each member, $10; Secretary, $12; Assistant Secretary and Chaplain, $10; Door Keepers, $8 each; and Pages $4 each; and as mileage, each member one day's pay every twenty miles going and returning, after sundry amendments from both sides of the house, all of which was adopted. A letter was then read from Thos. B. Harley, Helena, asking the establishment of a separate Criminal Court; also, a communication from an Illinois gentleman, claiming citizenship in Green County, Ark., and asking the Convention to appoint a judiciary which would enable him to return to Green county, and obtain property which he now cannot enjoy because of disloyal partiality, etc., in the judicial circles of that district. Both letters were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the Convention adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Wilson presented a petition from the members of the Georgia Convention, asking Congress to authorize and establish provisional governments in the South. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Patterson, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to amend the tenure of office act, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Conness offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is stated that American citizens abroad have been deprived of their liberty, upon a suspicion of a conspiracy to, and the commission of overt acts of hostility against the peace of the British Government; and Whereas, the first duty of the State is to protect its citizens against hostile acts by foreign nations; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no such overt acts, then to demand their immediate release, and if necessary enforce such demand. Laid on the table.

Conness gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether Jas. A. Seddon was Confederate Secretary of War while Henry Wirz was keeper of the Andersonville prison, and practiced cruelties resulting in the death of many Union soldiers; and also how many soldiers died there of starvation.

Stewart called up the bill removing disabilities from Jay. Patton, of Alabama, which was postponed until to-morrow.

The House bill appointing a commission to examine and report upon spirit metres was taken up. After question upon the amendment by the Committee on Finance providing that the present Commissioner of the Academy of Science shall be added to the commission.

After some debate, the resolution for the admission of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up. Howard, Morrill of Maine, and Stewart, spoke against his admission, and Williams in favor of it.

Johnson gave notice that he would press a vote to-morrow.

The supplementary reconstruction bill came up from the House and was referred, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Hendricks introduced a bill to fund the public debt, and amend the banking laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates and other outstanding indebtedness, payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such bonds as were authorized by the act of February 25, 1862; provided their whole amount shall not at any time exceed $400 000 000 including those already issued, except in the manner hereafter specified.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all the existing obligations which are hereafter funded, and which shall bear not more than half per cent per annum, the principal and interest payable in coin, to be due in fifty years, but receivable ten years after date, at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bonds, certificates, notes or other evidence of indebtedness except legal tender notes, which are not to be funded until decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authorities.

Section III provides that a limit of $3,000,000 in the amount of circulating notes shall be removed; and any National Bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of the new bonds deposited with the Treasurer for notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital, and the existing banks required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to their circulation and capital as is required by this section. Under the penalty of a forfeiture of their old bonds and the winding up of their affairs by the Comptroller of the Currency; in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes, which may be issued in excess of the $400,000 000 heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes, together, shall not exceed $700,000,000, the bonds deposited by the banks may be converted into them, on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes.

Section IV provides for the creation of a sinking fund, by a retention of two-sevenths of the duties hereafter accruing on the bonds deposited to secure the circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of the banks is to extend the same as if invested in the bonds so deposited. All shares of stock therein and their circulating notes shall be exempt from National, State and municipal taxation.

The bill further provides from July 1, 1868, and January 1, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date, one-fourth part of the import duties may be paid in United States notes. Also that whenever the amount of National Bank notes shall exceed $300,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury with the consent and consent of the following-named persons, viz: Comptroller of the Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, shall retire an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount circulating, and the legal tender notes, shall not exceed $700,000,000, and the legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to $200,000,000.

HOUSE.

Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, closed his report on the contested case from the Second district in Kentucky, with a resolution that John Young Brown is disqualified by disloyalty, and that Smith is not entitled to the seat, not having received a majority of the votes cast, and directing the speaker to so inform the Governor of Kentucky.

Butler offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture can be exported under law.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, which being the motion of Butler to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, the question was taken by the yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 85, nays 75. So the vote was reconsidered, and Butler offered an amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the State Conventions, and then moved the previous question.

Eldridge moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived, and the amendments offered yesterday by Bingham were agreed to without division.

Butler explained his amendment, and Stevens and Kelly advocated it. Butler's amendment was rejected—yeas 53, nays 112, and the bill then passed by a vote of 123 to 45.

Logan offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of 10-40 bonds issued through the Treasury Department since October 1, 1867; the persons to whom sold; the amount of commissions paid; and, also, the reasons, which in the opinion of the Secretary, rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country, and also what action had been taken concerning the withdrawal of the 5 20 bonds held by the United States Treasurer, to secure the circulation of the National Banks, and the substitution therefor of 10 40 bonds. Adopted.

Elliott, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the relief of all classes of the destitute in the South such desiccated potatoes and dessicated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war and are not now needed.

The Senate's joint resolution limiting the contracts for stationery and other supplies in the Executive Departments to one year, was slightly amended and passed.

Farnsworth reported a bill empowering the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to build and maintain bridges across navigable streams on its route, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route, was passed.

Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, memorials, etc., and had them referred to other committees.

Eldridge, from the same committee, reported back adversely a bill to amend an act to legalize the fees and costs to clerks, marshals and attorneys in United States courts, which was tabled.

Marshall, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Marshal for the District of Columbia.

After an animated discussion by Washburne, of Illinois, Marshall, Holman and Julien against it, and Lawrence, of Ohio, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Trowbridge, in favor of it, on the motion of Orth, the bill was tabled—yeas, 85; nays, 61.

Schenck, from the committee on the bill to suspend the further contraction of currency, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and agree with the House bill with the following amendment: "But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and replacing the same with notes of the same character and amount agreed to."

Logan, from the Conference Committee on the cotton tax bill, reported that they had not been able to agree.

The House then ordered another Conference Committee, on which Schenck, Moorhead and Beck were appointed.

Butler, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill, pending which the House adjourned.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed:

Be it enacted, etc., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, there are no civil State Governments, Republican in form, and that the so-called civil Governments in said States respectively, and not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "an act to provide for a more efficient government of the Rebel States" passed March 2 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is authorized and required to enjoin, by special order, upon all officers in command of the several military districts within said several States, the performance of all the acts as authorized by said several laws above recited, and are authorized to remove at his discretion, or at his order, from command any or all of said commanders, and all other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, and to the end that the people of the said several States may be speedily recognized as civil governments, Republican in form, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any and all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments of this and several districts aforesaid, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which the said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of the Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts, or of any act, as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or remove any officer who may be detailed, as herein provided, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no appeal for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms either of said Provisional Governments, in said aforesaid States, to suppress or restrict the authority of the United States as provided by this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with the intent to prevent, by force, the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or willful neglect of any person to perform any order or any act required by this act, or the acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or either of the acts to which this is supplemental, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $500, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the acts or parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Convention adopted Articles 1 from 89 to 92, all under the head of Judiciary Department.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Advices from Fort Phil Kearney say the cavalry scouts recently had two fights with the Sioux and Cheyennes, killing several and recapturing stolen Government horses and mules.

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January, 21.—The delegates to the Reconstruction Convention met at the capitol yesterday. There was barely a quorum present. Temporary officers were chosen, all of whom were blacks, but subsequently a permanent organization was effected as follows: Daniel Richards, President, and Christy Wilkie, editor of the *Florida Times* at Jacksonville, Secretary—both white. A negro was elected Assistant Secretary, and most of the subordinate officers are negroes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase announced that a majority of the Cabinet being of the opinion that the McCardle case should be advanced on the calendar, it is ordered that it be set for a hearing on the first Monday in March next.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Patterson, of New Hampshire, to amend the Civil Tenure act, provides for extending the provisions of the latter over the general and special agents of the President and the departments, except such as are authorized by the statutes.

The House Committee on Banking have agreed to a bill prohibiting deposits by Government officers in any place where there is no Assistant Treasurer.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs took no definite action to-day on the nomination of COX as Minister to Austria.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, January 21.—The Conservative State Convention met at Houston yesterday. Also, the McMahon Constitution. They are reported to be in conference and will unite on the platform of the McMahon Convention. Resolutions were passed, advocating the recognition of the settlement of the war according to the arbitrament of the sword, and on the basis of abrogation of ideas which caused the war, and a recognition of civil rights and full equality and justice to all before the law, and the intent of reconstructing the State of Texas under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and favoring immediate political organization for that purpose, pledging to Gen. Hancock a faithful compliance with obligations taken to the United States, and recognizing his declaration of supremacy of the civil law as a guarantee that the law, and not partizan uses, will be enforced. Also, pleased that the President has given this declaration his official approval.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—The river is falling slowly with five feet six inches in the canal. The weather is cloudy with the thermometer at 30.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The weather is cloudy with indications of rain.

PITTSBURG, January 21.—The river is unchanged. Six inches of snow fell this morning.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The river has fallen nine inches. There is now twelve and a half feet in the channel. The weather is cloudy. Ten inches of snow fell this morning. Thermometer 34.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, January 21.—Four hundred Spanish troops for this island arrived to-day from Cadiz.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst., of short duration.

The ship Marsella, from Vera Cruz, passed Lisal on the 17th inst. There were four war schooners blockading the port.

Fighting between the rebels on shore and national war vessels continued. No communication with the shore allowed.

The Mexican Government had chartered the American steamer Georgia to carry troops, etc., to Yucatan.

LONDON January 21.—The following particulars of the arrest of Geo. Francis Train have been received from Queenstown: During the passage of the tender containing the passengers and baggage of the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage of Train and Thos. C. Durant, of New York, was subjected to a most rigorous examination by the custom officers, but as nothing of an incendiary or seditious character was found in their trunks, they were permitted to go ashore, and as they stepped from the steamer to the wharf, they were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace in the city. The examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners, they were discharged, but soon after their arrival at the hotel they were re-arrested, and upon the completion of the second examination, Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Train, and he was sent in custody to Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the Court and re-examined, but was remanded until Monday, the 27th inst. In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement.

The papers are reprinting some of his characteristic speeches, as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

LONDON, January 21—p.m.—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by the Atlantic cable to his friends in America:

"I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought suit against the British government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

(Signed) GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN."

LONDON, January 21.—Consols closed at 92¾. 2-20s, 71¾@72. Illinois Central ex. div., 85¼. Erie, 48¾.

FRANKFORT, January 21, p.m.—United States 5 20s, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, January 21, p.m.—Cotton closes dull; uplands, 7¾@7¾; Orleans, 7¾@8d; sales 8000 bales.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Tobacco firm; sales 63 hhds, at an advance on all grades; lugs, $5@6 50; light to medium leaf, $7@10 75; good to cutting leaf, $18 75@26 00; bright wrappers, $35@62. Flour, $7 75@12 50 for superfine and fancy. Wheat, $2 30@2 35. Oats, 67@68c. Corn, 75@80a. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c; bulk shoulders, 9¾c; clear sides, 11½c. Lard, 12½c. Mess pork, $20 75@21. Cotton, 14@15c. Whisky nominal.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton dull, heavy and ½@¾c lower; sales, 3000 bales. Rice unchanged. Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11¼; Havana, 10¾@12¼c. Molasses unchanged. Flour is rather more steady. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn very firm; $1 32@1 32½. Oats dull; 67@71c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Lard, 12½@12¾c.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Money easy. Call loans, 5@6c. Sterling quiet but firm, 9¾@9¾c. Gold, 30¾@31c. Old Tennessees, 61¾.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat, dull; red, $2 35. Corn higher, 80@87c. Oats, unchanged. Barley firm, $2@2 10. Provisions, dull. Lard held firmly at 21½c.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the Fortieth Congress 1,576,507 Democrats are represented by seven Senators, and thirty-three Representatives, while 1,554,945 Radicals are represented by twenty-six Senators and one hundred and four Representatives. The Democrats, with a majority of the popular vote of the country, have only one-fifth of the Senators and Representatives

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. Ja19 tc

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 tc

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURTS.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WARNER as candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. Ja19 tc

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 11th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 tc

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
Ja15 tc

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
W. L. STEWART.
Ja15 tc

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Recorder or Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. Ja14 tc

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—COL JOHN MARTIN, SR., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention.

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. Ja11 tc

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.
J. W. KING.
Ja10 tc

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 tc

FOR RENT.

FOR LEASE OR RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL homestead, 3 miles east of the city, on Germantown road. The improvements consist in a good frame Dwelling, seven rooms, frame Kitchen, Pantry, Smokehouse and Stable, with ample room for laborers and stock; 12 acres of the best land in the country—5 acres in orchard, a good garden set in strawberries and raspberries and other useful things. Stock, wagons and farming implements for sale on the place. Also, corn, fodder and hay. Address JAMES M. WHITE, 420 Main street. ja21 2w

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13, ON Monroe street. Apply at H WETTER & CO., Nos. 12 and 13 Monroe street. ja21 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 291 Front street. ja21 tf

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C Gray's, No. 5 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Jefferson avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PAREE & HARBERT,
14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Will rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—

A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number of rooms in a large two-story brick building. Inquire on the premises, 30 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct6-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for this year 1868. This farm has about 180 acres in cultivation the present year, and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and has plenty of house room on it for a large number of hands, now on the place, and will bring to remain on it. The place has a fine new Gin House and fixtures on it, and also take one Cotton Screw. I will rent cheap, and take my pay, if not all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to J. W. Winn, on the place, or the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss.
C. C. WINN.
December 15, 1867. dec8wlm

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—STOCK AND Fixtures of a Drug Store in Holly Springs, Miss. Will be sold very low for cash or secured paper. Address E. H. WOOD,
Holly Springs, Tenn.
ja21 2w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Geo M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned. O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. ja1 2w

WANTS.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM TO WORK on shares this year. For further information address Farmer, Appeal Office, Memphis. ja21 1w

WANTED.—Any private family, without boarders, occupying a comfortable house, in a desirable location, and desirous of accommodating a gentleman and wife with a few rooms and board, for which liberal compensation will be made, may address, with particulars, Edward, Appeal office. ja19 2t

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Grist Mill, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. ja11 2w

WANTED—One or two good second hand PIANOS, of medium size. Persons having such wishing to sell, will address Office No. 14, Waidran Block, Main street. ja8 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, with kitchen and servant room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. ja8 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 368 Main street, or this office. ja8 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres of Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address
R. DOBBIN,
Senatobia, Miss.
dec29 1w

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec27 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Harrison, a Painter-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 3d of May, 1866. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address D. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188. Ja15

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND REGALIA DEL REY CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 2m Proprietor, Memphis.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and good well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Lemon, Orange, Figs, Jellies and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other green fruits, and will continue to receive the same during season. Our long experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture no more but No. 1 articles, and hope to still merit a appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrated.

Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec6 2m

PITTSBURGH COAL.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main street the Clay building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored. H. B. PACKER,
Coal Dealer.
Ja12 1m

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gilbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis :::: Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by committing attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

The facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. Their Brick Shed attached to their storehouse gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished at lowest market prices. Ja15 1m

J. L. VERNER,

[Successor to Verner & Hatch.]

Cotton Factor

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

320 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ja15 6m wlm

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2:01 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
Grand Junction Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:35 a.m.	5:10 p.m.

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. RUSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Night Express	3:40 p.m.	9:10 a.m.

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:25 p.m.	4:0 p.m.
Night Express, except Sunday	1:50 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	8:15 p.m.	8:45 a.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whiterivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—North, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—South, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to **No. 14** Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.

JNO. AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Dan Able returned home yesterday looking as rosy and feeling as good natured as ever.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CARPETS. We advise all who want bargains in carpets to attend the sale of Royster, Trezevant & Co., this day.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The argument on *habeas corpus*, in the case of Winters, McPartland and Costello, charged with murder, will come off at one o'clock p.m. to-day, to which time it was deferred yesterday.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A young lad about eight years of age, named George Handon, was accidentally shot in the hand at the house of Thos. Castello, by John Joyce. No blame is attached to any party.

CARRIERS' MEETING.—The carriers of the city papers propose holding a meeting at No. 14 Union street, on Friday evening at seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Carriers' Union. They deem this course necessary for their own protection. They desire the presence of the route agents on the occasion.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Justice Miller, yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. Louis Perpoli, issued a warrant against Dolly Peterson, charged with stealing a silver watch from complainant. The accused was arrested and brought before the Justice, who committed her to jail. She will have an examination to-day.

AT THE WAREROOMS of John A. Dickinson, No. 256 Second street, W. H. Passmore & Co. will resume the sale of furniture, carpets, curtains, goods, etc., at 10 o'clock this morning. Parlor furniture in hair cloth, chamber and dining room furniture, beautiful velvet and tapestry carpets, etc., will be offered this morning.

ANOTHER BACHELOR GONE.—By reference to our marriage notices it will be seen that one of our popular fellow-citizens have left the ranks of the bachelors and become a benedict. The exchange will, doubtless, prove a happy one, as he has chosen one of the most amiable ladies to join him in his earthly pilgrimage. May the bright dreams of the honeymoon be fully realized in after years. A number of the friends of the newly married couple complimented them with a serenade last night.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On the arrival of the down train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, on Monday night, Mr. W. W. Porrier handed over to the authorities a man who gave his name as John Lee. It appears that Mr. Porrier and Lee occupied the same seat in the coach during the journey. The former discovered that the latter was endeavoring to pick his pocket. He immediately arrested Lee, who was brought before Justice Moore yesterday, and, in default of bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, was committed.

IN TOWN.—The following are among the distinguished arrivals at the Gayoso House yesterday:

H. D. Rose, L. Downing, Col. W. P. Amis, R. Jones, McDaniel, Sam'l Smith, D. Tucker, J. P. Davis, A. Scraper, Cherokee Nation. Col. Wm. Nichols, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. J. H. Cochran, New York; Col. J. G. Bahan & Son, Miss., are also at the Gayoso.

The delegates from the Cherokee Nation are en route for Washington on business connected with their tribe.

HABEAS CORPUS.—The case of Leonard vs. J. J. Dubose and John Somerville, application for a release on writ of *habeas corpus*, came up before Judge Pierce yesterday, and on application of counsel for the prosecution it was continued until to-day at 1 o'clock p.m., the defendants in the meantime giving bail. The case of Joseph Behr, who was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, charged with obtaining $20,000 worth of goods from A. L. Lacroix, of St. Louis, by false pretenses, was continued until Monday next, bail being given. When arrested Behr was serving on the United States jury.

BROWNLOW'S PROCLAMATION, bearing date January 16th, informs "all the world and the rest of mankind," that it has been made to appear to his satisfaction that frauds and irregularities had been intervened in the registration of voters in the county of Shelby, therefore, by virtue of the powers conferred upon him, by the act of March 8, 1867, he sets aside and declares null and void all registration of voters heretofore had in said county of Shelby. Of course this has been under the advice of the Shelby Radical leaders, who expect to crawl into office under its cover. But they'll miss their mark. The white people intend to have their rights.

LEO WHEAT'S GRAND CONCERT.—This evening, at the Greenlaw Opera Hall, Mr. Leo Wheat will give his first grand concert in Memphis. He has other claims upon our people beside an appeal to their refined taste as a perfect master of the instrument—he is a Tennessean, and his high musical attainments reflect honor upon his native State. He will use at his concert, this evening, the grand gold medal piano presented to him by Mr. Chickering. This piano secured for the celebrated manufacturer of Boston the first gold medal at the last Paris exposition, and was presented by Mr. Chickering to Mr. Wheat as a mark of his personal esteem, and of the high artistic attainments of Mr. Wheat. A recognition so complimentary from so high musical authority ought to be confirmed here by Mr. Wheat's fellow-citizens of Tennessee, upon whom he has claims as the most distinguished artist the State has yet produced. Mr. Wheat performed on this same instrument, at the Exposition, and drew a most numerous throng of delighted listeners, by the brilliancy and finish of his execution. The delicacy of his touch, and the *aplomb* with which he manipulates the keys are truly wonderful, and appear much more so, when the apparent carelessness with which the keys respond to his flying fingers, is observed. He will have valuable assistance, and we understand the programme has been selected with great care, among the pieces, gems of Traviata, with the [illegible] prices of Liszt, and two of Mr. [illegible]'s own compositions. We have [illegible] the programme, but nothing in [illegible] way can deprive us of the [illegible] yment of the concert. The exquisite [illegible]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Regular Meeting.

President Swayne called the Board to order. Present—Aldermen Powers, Glancy, Joyce Wickersham, Johnson, Black, Cartwright, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Ruffin, Renner, Lemon, Passmore, Moffatt, Ellis.

There being a quorum present, the minutes of the several previous meetings were read, and, except that portion relative to the resolution that the members of the Board donate one-half their salary for the benefit of the poor, which being considered merely of a sportive character, was directed to be omitted, they were approved.

A message was received from the Mayor *pro tem.* recommending the cultivation of more good feeling and co-operation between the city authorities and Police Commissioners, and reviewing the system. Also in relation to the dispensaries—recommending a reduction of the salaries of the physicians and Secretary of the Board of Health.

On motion of Alderman Ellis, so much of the message as related to the dispensaries be referred to the Committee on Hospital.

Alderman Glancy objected to that part of the report, but was reminded that no definite action was contemplated, but merely a reference to a committee.

Alderman Ruffin thought that every member of the Board had informed himself relative to the dispensaries, and objected to the matter being referred. The motion was lost.

Alderman Passmore moved that the message be received and spread on the minutes. Carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, as to the employment of "clerical force" in his office. Also instructions as to settlement of complicated accounts. Referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the City Engineer, relative to the force in his office. Referred.

Also in relation to Beal street bridge. Referred to the Improvement Committee and Engineer.

A communication from the City Attorney, relative to the collection of an open account between the city and county. Referred to Financial Committee.

A requisition from the Street Commissioners for feed for city stock.

Alderman Passmore said the Board had resolved to rent out the city stable, and have the stock fed by contract.

Alderman Glancy said the city could not do without a stable, and would lose fifty cents on the dollar in contracting. He objected to the mode suggested.

Alderman Passmore said in moving to grant this requisition they stultified themselves. He moved to lay it on the table.

Alderman Wickersham said Mr. Helm intended to feed the horses on army rations strictly.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Alderman Peck was allowed leave of absence.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.—Alderman Ruffin—Relative to negotiations with Lewis, Daniel & Co. of New York, to secure a loan of $44,000, of which $110,000 was hypothecated. Daniel did not fully comply with his contract, only having advanced some $27,500. Mayor Leftwich will further investigate the matter during his present visit to the East.

On motion of Alderman Passmore, the accompanying correspondence was read.

Alderman Moffatt asked the Treasurer if the amount of $27,500 had been paid over to him. The answer was that the amount had been paid him, and he presumed it was the same.

The correspondence having been read, Alderman Ruffin moved that the report be received, and that the same be published with the contract. Carried.

Ordinances.—Alderman Johnson—Repealing part of ordinance relative to obstructing the streets. Received and adopted.

Fire Department.—Alderman Holst—In favor of granting a petition to build a frame kitchen. Adopted.

Gas.—Alderman Cicalla—To grant the erection of a lamp-post opposite the church on Madison street. Adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Alderman Passmore—On settling with retiring officers—That the Committee examine the books, with the Mayor, be authorized to settle the same. Adopted.

Alderman Cartwright—Relative to the arrival and conveying the vessel engaged in the direct trade with Lyons, France. Cannot give encouragement at this time. Recommend the owners of the vessel to bring the cargo to this city and grant wharfage free during their stay. Report received and adopted.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Glancy—Of H. T. Tomlinson for payment of loans of $1000, $800, $135, $1000, and $458, cash. Referred to Committee on Claims and City Attorney.

Alderman Johnson—Of Assessors to have an ambulance, and services of an engineer. Granted.

By same—George Guegal, etc., for Old Hospital to rent for a ball. Granted.

By same: Of ladies, relative to the relief of destitute females, asking for an institution provided for them, and a loan of $6000, and a committee of two gentlemen to co-operate with Dr. Wilson. Referred to Finance and Hospital Committees.

Alderman Cartwright: Of B. J. Semmes & Co., sale of merchandise to City Purveyor at cash prices, but amount not yet paid. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By the same: Of Ward & LeGuere, for duplicate warrant for articles furnished City Hospital. Referred to same committee.

By the same: Of Joseph Specht, relative to payment of taxes overpaid. Referred to same committee.

Alderman Holst: Of Bigelow & Co., to build a fence around their coal yard, to protect it from mackerels. Referred to Landing Committee to report at next meeting.

By the same: Of Randall & Heath, to repair the roof of their foundry with light materials. A motion to refer was lost and prayer granted.

Alderman O'Donnell: A communication from the City Inspector, enumerating articles in the office, and suggesting the letting deficiency in the same, asking to be allowed to procure necessary articles. Granted.

Alderman Cicalla: Of citizens for continuation of sidewalk on the west side of Main, between Vance and Huling street.

Alderman Passmore said the object could be obtained by calling on the property owners and Police. Petition withdrawn.

Alderman O'Donnell—Of D. Larkin. Referred.

Alderman Cicalla—Of A. G. Vacarro, relative to his license and the remission of a fine.

Alderman Passmore said the city did not receive the money, but it went to the Police Commissioners, to whom the matter should be referred. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Alderman Passmore—Of John Cowden. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By same—Of D. Larkin. Fire Committee.

By same—Of J. M. Amonet. Improvement Committee.

By same—Of B. Newman to do business without being taxed. Finance Committee.

By same—Of ladies who having provided a house for helpless women and children, ask the use of certain articles from the Old Hospital. Granted.

By Alderman Moffatt: Of Wm. Wylie to transfer license, the lady having died.

Alderman Ruffin thought it ought to go to the City Attorney to see if the Register can make the transfer. It was so referred.

By same: Of C. M. Thompson. Has coupons of $990 which he desired to fund. Referred to Finance Committee.

By same: Of property holders to lay down a plank sidewalk on Second street, from Auction street to Chelsea.

Also, relative to sidewalks in Chelsea. Sergeant-at-Arms directed to notify the property holders.

By same: Of merchants relative to taxes. Referred.

By Alderman Ellis: Of citizens of the Tenth ward to allow a butcher stall to be kept there below South street.

Alderman Cicalla argued in behalf of a meat market in the Ninth and Tenth wards.

The Chair said that a similar petition had been prepared for the ward he represented, but his impression had been that the matter rested with the Police Commissioners. Referred to Market Committee.

Alderman Moffatt had the same direction given a similar petition from the Ninth ward.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Alderman Moffatt: That the Mayor be authorized to advertise for estimates for keeping and feeding the city stock. Adopted.

By same: That the Mayor be authorized to contract with M. & L. railroad for 100 cords of wood to be distributed among the poor. Adopted.

Alderman Passmore had been informed that the Wharfmaster collected wharfage only from Poplar to Union streets. *Resolved*; That he collect all wharfage.

Alderman Ruffin stated that the city's property above Poplar street had washed away. Referred to the City Attorney.

By same—Recognising as the property of John A. Lee, seventeen feet of ground opposite certain lots. Similar reference.

Alderman Lemon—Street Commissioner to make Vance street passable by fixing grade. Adopted.

Alderman Cicalla—Fixing crossings of certain streets in South Memphis, and Shelby street.

Alderman Lamon moved its reference as it was contemplated to pave the street.

Alderman Ruffin opposed the reference. Referred.

Alderman Cicalla—Resolutions to repair certain sidewalks by property owners. Adopted.

Also—Crossing on Talbot street. Adopted.

Also—Gas lamp post on Shelby street. Referred.

Also—City Commissioner put crossing in the alley between Butler and Calhoun streets. Referred.

Alderman O'Donnell—From Street Commissioner, as to improve the alley in the rear of Howard's Row. Resolution to have the old wall taken down, which is in an unsafe condition. Referred.

By same—That the Wharfmaster have the ringbolts properly secured on the landing. Referred.

By same—Requisition from the Street Commissioner, of shovels and soap. Referred.

By same—Crossing placed at intersection of Second and Beal streets. Referred.

By same—That the Street Commissioner repair the street opposite Gayoso block. Referred.

Alderman Holst—That the Mayor be authorized to purchase one section of Flax hose. Referred.

The Chair ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rule to prevent smoking.

Alderman Cartwright—To authorize bids for the city printing.

Alderman Wickersham wished to know if the evening papers would be allowed to put in bids.

Alderman Ruffin said the evening papers were not so generally read as those published in the morning.

Alderman Passmore said the Digest would satisfy any curiosity on the subject—article 13, section 1.

The Chair read the article describing the provisions, and ruled that they did not exclude the evening papers.

Alderman Ruffin moved an amendment, that the morning papers alone be embraced.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

An appeal was taken, the Chair sustained, and the resolution adopted.

Alderman Wickersham: Provide feed for city stock until further notice.

Alderman Joyce: A resolution referred to the Gas Committee.

Alderman Johnson: That the Tax Collector be authorized to settle with the City Treasurer.

Alderman Passmore objected to the resolution as conflicting with former action of the Board.

Alderman Wickersham supported the resolution, and would remedy the difficulty by relieving the Tax Collector from settling with the Treasurer.

The resolution was lost; it did not put any more scrip in circulation, but enabled the Collector to pass over the scrip to the Treasurer.

The discussion was continued by Aldermen Passmore and Johnson. Resolution lost.

Alderman Glancy—That $500 be appropriated by the city for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed under the direction of members from each ward.

Alderman Wickersham said that an appropriation had been referred to a committee and he would like to hear from that committee.

Alderman Powers wished for an appropriation of several thousand dollars at this time so much needed. He wished his colleague's resolution might be adopted.

Alderman Wickersham moved an amendment, that one-fourth of the amount be spent in the First and Second Wards, and the balance be equally distributed in the others. Amendment accepted and resolution adopted.

Alderman Renner wished to know if this $500 was the same that had been previously appropriated, or another. He moved that appropriations be distributed according to territory or population.

Alderman Glancy was by request substituted on Special Committee for his colleague, Alderman Powers.

Aldermen Holst and O'Donnell asked to be permitted to exchange places on the Standing Committees.

Alderman Lemon objected to the change, and the chair sustained the objection.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Alderman Renner asked for the reading, but waived the request when informed that it had gone to the printing office.

The Secretary stated the nature of the message.

Alderman Passmore moved that the portion applying to the Metropolitan Police be referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Wickersham wished a special committee. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Powers moved that the portion applying to the dispensaries be referred to the Hospital Committee. So referred.

By Alderman Wickersham:

Resolved, That it is not only the *privilege*, but the *duty* of this Board—to eliminate the official acts of the city employees.

Resolved further, That in case it should hereafter become necessary to comment upon the Acts of Officers as above, we hereby request that said officers desist from cutting off the ears of the members of this Board—or from making unnecessary threats to that effect.

The Chair ruled the resolutions out of order.

The Board adjourned to the next regular meeting.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CARPETS. We advise all who want bargains in Carpets to attend the sale of Royster, Trezevant & Co., this day.

MRS. M. F. OLIVER will Lecture on Wednesday evening, January 22, at Temperance Hall, corner of Court and Main streets. Subject—Temperance. Admission, twenty-five cents.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to state to their customers and friends that they have made considerable reduction in their general expenses, and can afford to furnish suits made from the best imported goods at a price to compete with other cities. Call and examine for yourselves.

MURRAY & RIDGELEY,
Merchant Tailors, 21 Madison street.
j 21 2w

LADIES' HAIR AND FANCY GOODS. The stocks of hair and fancy goods, the property of Madame Guilmard, have been taken to the auction rooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 256 Second street, and will be offered for sale in their upper salesroom, at 2 o'clock this evening. We take pleasure in informing our lady friends that every arrangement has been made for their comfort during the sale.

WHAT A PITY!—Last night, as a motion to adjourn was made in the Board, Mr. Wickersham asked that it be withdrawn, and offered a series of resolutions of a very offensive character, which the Chair ruled irrelevant and not in order. A motion was made to lay them on the table, but it was withdrawn that the member from the Third ward might ventilate. He must have felt his own ears in less danger at the ruling of the Chair. It was fortunate for him that the rule was in time. There were several there who would like to have heard what he has to say in explanation. He might have had some ugly dreams.

MALICIOUS.—There was a militia meeting the other evening for the purpose of securing payment by the United States Government for their services in the (corn)field and at the firesides, but they did not, on adjournment, carefully remove all their papers. The following was picked up, which the proper owner can have *verbatim et literatim*:

Resolved, That all members of the late militia who have conclenceous scuples against recieving pay for their services, be allowed to donate their dues to those they had arrested and fined for absence from duty and other trivial offences.

We do not know if the resolution was adopted or not, or that it was even entertained long enough to be read, but it certainly was entitled to consideration, and might have elicited a very eloquent and interesting discussion.

IN LIMBO.—Our attention was drawn to the fact that a young and fascinating female, who erst was not without admirers and attendants here, was in bad odor at Natchez a few days ago. The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th says:

The case of Annie Price, *alias* Richardson, charged with the possession of valuable diamonds and jewelry stolen from ladies in Claiborne county, was brought before Hon. J. D. Shields, Probate Judge, on Monday evening, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a motion was made by her counsel for her discharge. The witnesses for the State not being present, she was remanded, in default of giving bail for $400, until Saturday next.

The very much interested young gentleman, who expressed to us his sympathy that one who had flourished so verdantly and luxuriantly here, should be the tenant of a felon's cell, charged with a miserable offense, may hear from her through these columns, as the *finale* of the close quarters to which she was consigned when last heard from, if it should not escape our memory.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—*Editors Memphis Appeal:* Tired of the dullness and monotony of the city, the subscriber, in company with a friend, found himself, a day or two since, on a construction train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad with the view of proceeding to some suitable point for the purpose of hunting in the "Arkansas bottoms." While not very successful in the object of our visit, we were much gratified and a little surprised at the progress of the work and the confidence expressed on all sides of the successful and speedy completion of the task of rebuilding the road to Madison under the management of the present contractor. Notwithstanding the many difficulties arising from the unhealthiness of the country, from a soil resembling putty, and from the bent condition of the iron used, the road can boast that the new track being laid will compare favorably with any road in the country; and the first nine miles which, early in the fall, resembled more the coils of a serpent than a railroad track, is, most of it, already in what may be termed first-rate condition. Three separate gangs of men are at work laying new track at the extremes and in the middle of the road between Hopefield and Madison; while new cross-ties are being furnished on the whole length of road-bed as rapidly as they can use them.

I understand that Col. Denmead, the present contractor, undertook the work upon the solicitation of the officers and many of the Directors and stockholders of the road, who knew his standing as a gentleman of integrity, and as a railroad contractor of large experience in the South. Comparing the present condition of the road with its condition in the Fall, they certainly seem to have been fortunate in securing his services, and owing to its importance to the city, our community generally, as well as the directors and stockholders, have every reason to congratulate themselves. The speedy opening of a new channel of communication with the interior of Arkansas, besides the slow and uncertain one by river, may now be confidently looked for by them, as it is by

MEMPHIS, January 21, 1868. VIATOR.

GRAND LARCENY.—Lewis Cross and James Foley were before Justice Hall yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement at the New Memphis last night, playing "Hamlet" to a very small house. He has somewhat improved since his last appearance before a Memphis audience. We have heretofore spoken of the manner in which the stock company render their parts. To-night *Wild Oats* will be put on, when we trust to see the house well filled.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Stands adjourned until Friday morning, January 23, 1868, at the usual hour.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.*—On yesterday Mr. E. M. Hearn was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

Jas. Warren, of McNairy county, was appointed United States Commissioner upon his taking the oath prescribed.

In the case of the United States vs. Jno. Post, colored, indictment for passing counterfeit money, a forfeiture was taken against the defendant and his securities.

The following case for violation of the Revenue laws was disposed of: United States vs. John McMahon.

In the case of the United States vs. Distillery, the property of N. Low, Mr. F. A. Meyers filed a petition claiming the property, and obtained an order to bond the same.

The following amended rule in bankruptcy was ordered of record:

"It is hereby ordered that Rule No. 1 of the Rules in Bankruptcy of this Court be, and it is hereby modified so as to provide that every Register shall, by writing filed with the Clerk, designate one place in his district to which the order, Form 4, shall be sent, and that all other meetings in the case shall be at such time and place as the Register shall order, due reference being had to the convenient and speedy progress of the case."

Which was ordered to be certified to the Clerks of the Middle and Eastern Districts, and the Clerks of the respective Courts will certify a copy of the same to each Register within their respective districts.

Court convenes to-day at the usual hour.

A CARD.

The undersigned, having sold their interest in the several contracts for "Nelson Pavement" with the city authorities of Memphis to Taylor, McBean & Co., and Taylor, McBean & Baldwin, to J. Langdon, Esq., of Elmyra, New York, would state to those interested, that Mr. Langdon has, by the terms of purchase, assumed all the liabilities and contracts of the above mentioned firms, and given bonds to liquidate the former, and carry out the latter.

A. TAYLOR,
(per J. F. SALTER)
A. & A. J. MCBEAN.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, OF MEMPHIS,
No. 286 Main street,
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21, 1868.

At a meeting of the Directors of the German National Bank, held at the banking house, on January 16th, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board, and Stockholders in general, are due, and are hereby tendered to N. Coronna, Esq., the retiring President, for the able and efficient manner in which he has filled his office, and discharged his duties while President of this bank. By order of the Board of Directors.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

SHELBY COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates from the wards of the city of Memphis and the civil district of Shelby county, is hereby called to assemble at the Greenlaw Opera House, city of Memphis, on *Friday, February* 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating Conservative Democratic candidates for the following offices, *to be* filled at the next March election:

For Sheriff of Shelby county.
For Register of Shelby county.
For Trustee of Shelby county.
For Tax Collector of Shelby county.
For Commissioner of Shelby county.
For Clerk of Common Law and Criminal Courts.
For Marshal of Municipal Court, and
For Constables of City Districts.

Each civil district outside of the city will be entitled to two, and each ward in the city four, delegates in the Convention. The wards and districts are requested to meet at their respective voting places on Saturday, February 8, 1868, and elect their delegates; and delegates so chosen are earnestly requested to attend the County Convention, as no proxies will be recognized. Ward meetings at night. Districts at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the County Executive Committee.
id M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

THE SPRING SESSION OF W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday the 27th of January. The finest building, and the leading school in the South for young ladies. ja15 1w

DO YOU WANT A FORTUNE?—Go to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, 280 Main street, and buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Springs." Tickets, $5.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Professor Villebhlin would respectfully announce to the public that he will, on Saturday, the 18th of January, open, at Lee Academy, a permanent school for instruction in the French Language. For the present, every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12 m., will be devoted to his class. All who feel interested in the same are cordially invited to meet him at this institution on that day. The classes will be arranged to suit applicants, and the terms in accordance with the times. ja15 1m

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine imported Vitalia—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fenaler, 245 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 21, 1868.

The money market for the past week has been more easy. The light sales of cotton during the week, owing to the light stock on hand and the fact that desirable lists were not offered freely, has diminished the offerings of Exchange; and as a consequence, the demand for currency was light from that quarter. For other commercial purposes there is not the demand which would be felt were the general trade of our city more animated. There is no disposition on the part of our banks to take even the best business paper, and accommodations are very rare, so that rates of interest are merely nominal.

Eastern Exchange is bought at ½ to ¾ discount, and sold at par. New Orleans sight is taken at ½ discount and sold at ½ to ¾ premium. The demand is light on all points, and not equal to the supply.

Gold opened in New York at 139 and at noon was unchanged. Dealers here bought a few small amounts at 138 to 137 and sold at 138 to 139.

City Scrip is quiet. There is only a moderate demand, and sellers are not numerous. A few small amounts are daily offered by those who are forced to sell, but from outside regular dealers we can learn of no offerings. The nominal buying rate is 42c; selling at 44 to 45c.

County Warrants are in light demand. Brokers are well supplied and buy at 63 to 65c; selling at 68 to 70.

Police Scrip is scarce and firm, with an improved demand. Buying at 82c; selling at 86c.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that nearly all of the old Directors of the First National Bank, of this city, were re-elected at the meeting held on the 14th inst. The new directors are all well known in our community as solid business men. At the regular meeting on Monday last, for the election of officers, Mr. F. S. Davis, who has presided over the bank since its existence, was re-elected President, and Mr. C. T. Norris was elected Vice-President. Those gentlemen, has by the ability displayed during, probably, the dullest of seasons, proven that they are eminently fitted for the positions they occupy.

As will be seen in our local columns, the Board of Directors of the German National Bank have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Nathan Coronna, the defeated candidate for re-election to the Presidency. It is certainly a matter of congratulation to the stockholders that in the place of a well known cotton speculator, whose connection with the bank has lent it no additional credit, they have elected as his successor, Mr. Adolf Cordes, a gentleman well and favorably known in our business circles as a *safe, prudent* and successful merchant.

Our last review closed with Middlings at 15½ to 15¾c. On Wednesday the New York market was dull and drooping, and ours gave way ¼c, closing at 15 to 15¼c. On Thursday the Liverpool dispatches quoted a reaction; Uplands reached 7¾d to 7¾d. Middlings closed on that day in New York at 16¼, with an active demand, while here at the close the demand was very active and prices tending upwards. The following day was also an active one in all markets. Uplands closed in Liverpool at 7¾d. This market was firm and sales were made at 15½ to 16c for Middling. Another advance of ¼d occurred in Liverpool on Saturday—Middlings in New York reached 17¼c and holders asking ¼c more. In this market 15½ to 16¼c was the range. 7¾d was the ruling quotations on Monday in the Liverpool market for Uplands. Middlings in New York on that day closed at 17¼ to 17¾c—here 16 to 16½c was readily paid. The eastern dispatches to-day were not favorable. The Liverpool market at the opening was dull and prices declined—Uplands 7¾d; Orleans, 8d. At noon there was no change but another decline was reported at the close with a dull market—Uplands, 7⅞ to 7¾d; Orleans, 7⅞ to 8d. Sales for the day, 8000 bales. A corresponding decline took place in New York, where the market at the opening was dull and lower; Middlings, 17c; Orleans, 17½. At noon quotations were nominally unchanged, and at the close we close with sales of 1000 bales Middlings at 16¾ to 17c; Orleans, 17½c. The aggregate stock in this market is very light, while the proportion of fine Cotton is not over one-eighth of the whole. The demand for fine styles has exceeded that for low grades, and holders generally have not offered their tables of bright Cotton, or have held them at such figures as could only be reached by those who were compelled to fill. The Eastern news to-day put a stop to transactions, but holders were asking yesterday's figures, and in one or two instances sold at them, but the total sales were very small—not sufficient to justify a change in our quotations, though buyers were offering from ½ to 1c lower. The market closed dull and nominal.

Stained	13	@15
Ordinary	13½	@13½
Good Ordinary	14	@14½
Low Middling	15	@15½
Middling	15½	@16
Strict Middling	16¼	@16¾
Good Middling	16	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 21, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	1,596	
Received previously	45,907	147,493
		148,673
Exported to-day	291	
Exported previously	138,920	139,191
Stock on hand and at presses		9,482
Receipts this week		7,519
Exports		8,769
Stock in New York, Saturday, 18th		41,000
Receipts at all ports for week ending 18		29,880
Receipts at receipts at all ports		1,790,000
Stock in Liverpool, Friday, 17th		434,000
Of which was American		111,000

Wholesale Market.

The general trade of our city for the past week, though not large, has been of a healthy character. The credit system of doing business has become nearly, if not entirely, abolished, and all sales are made collectable weekly, while a few houses, perhaps, are willing to wait until the end of the month. It is a matter of sincere regret that so many among our planters have not come up squarely and met such part of their indebtedne s to the merchant as they could have done. By pursuing another course they have debarred not only themselves from further assistance, but have thrown obstacles in the way of those who met their obligations to the utmost of their ability.

The dry goods market for the week has been as usual—very quiet. Prices, though firm, on staple goods, are weaker on light fabrics, and the demand which exists is mostly for the former. Stocks are low, and it will be some weeks yet before they are replenished. Goods for negro wear, such as was furnished by the planter before the war, are now neglected, and it is said by all persons who have been through the inferior that these poor deluded creatures were never so destitute or so poorly clad as this winter.

The grocery market has tended to higher prices, owing to the advance in gold, as well as the close of navigation in the Mississippi to St. Louis and the upper Ohio, but the demand is so light that cash buyers are able to fill out their short list of wants at old prices.

The boot and shoe market has been about as dull as the others. The intensely cold weather we have had during the week should have created a demand for heavy wear, but has only developed a few small orders, which were filled at last week's quotations. The stock is small but well selected.

The provision market which was weak at the close of our last review, has stiffened up under the apprehension of higher freights. The stock on hand, is, however, large, and it will take some days of impeded navigation to cause any material advance in prices.

Corn has been very scarce, and the demand is active. All now on hand is held in store and sold in a retail way at our quotations.

Game has been very scarce and prices firm.

BAGGING		
India	22	@— 24
Kentucky Power	20	@— 22
Hand	19	@— 20
BEANS, per bushel,		
Choice Navy	4 00	@— —
BUTTER, per pound,		
Yuba, choice	38	@— 42
Common	25	@— 35
BROOMS, per dozen	2 00	@4 4 00
BEESWAX, per pound	23	@— 24
CRANBERRIES, per bbl	15 00	@16 00
CEMENT, per bbl		
Rosendale	4 50	@5 5 00
Louisville	3 50	@4 4 00
CANDLES, per pound,		
Star	—	18½@— 19
COFFEE, per pound,		
Rio	—	22 @— 25
Laguayra	—	28 @— 30
Java	—	38 @— 40
CORNMEAL	—	38 @— 40
Kilndried and Fresh	4 75	@5 00
CHEESE, per pound,		
Factory Reserve	—	15½@— 16
English Dairy	—	16½@— 17
Factory	—	16½@— 17
POULTRY per dozen,		
Chickens	6 00	@6 50
Turkies	17 00	@20 00
Geese	7 00	@9 00
Ducks	3 50	@4 00
COTTON YARNS,		
No. 400, per dozen		30c @—
" 500, "		18c @—
" 600, "		16c @—
" 700, "		14c @—
SOAPS, per pound		9 @— 17

FEED,		
Bran, per ton	35 00	@37 00
Hay, per ton	20 00	@22 00
Corn, per bushel	1 00	@1 10
Ear	90	@— 95
Oats	77	@— 80
FLOUR, per barrel,		
Fine	6 50	@6 75
Superfine	7 00	@8 00
Single Extra	9 50	@10 50
Double Extra	11 00	@12 00
Thrible Extra	13 00	@14 00
Fancy Brands	14 00	@15 00
FRUIT, per barrel,		
Green Apples	4 50	@5 6 00
Dried Apples	4	@— 6
Dried Peaches	—	@— —
FISH		
Mackerel No. 1, per bbl	—	@— —
" No. 2, "	—	@— —
" No. 1, hf bbl	10 00	@— —
" No. 2, "	9 00	@— —
" No. 1, per kit	2 75	@3 00
" No. 2, "	2 50	@2 75
GREASE, per pound	—	7 @— 7½
GUNPOWDER,		
Quarter Kegs	2 25	@— —
Half Kegs	4 25	@— —
Kegs	8 00	@— —
GAME,		
Bear meat	—	15 @— 16
Venison	—	9 @— 10
Prairie Chickens	—	5 00 @— —
Quails	—	1 25 @— 1 50
Ducks	—	2 00 @— 3 00
Squirrels	—	1 25 @— —
Rabbits	—	1 25 @— 1 50
HIDES, per pound,		
Dry Flint	—	18 @— —
Dry Salt	—	16 @— 17
Green Salt	—	9 @— —
Green	—	7 @— 8
Deer Skins, per pound	—	30 @— —
Hair Plastering	—	5 @— —
HARDWARE,		
Nails, per keg, rates	6 50	@6 75
Cut Spikes	7 50	@8 00
Casting Hollow Ware, ₱ lb	—	@— —
Bar Iron	—	6 @— 7½
Horseshoe Iron	—	8 @— 10
Nail Rod	—	11 @— 12
Iron Ties	—	8 @— 9
LEATHER,		
Oak Sole	—	45 @— 50
Hemlock Sole, No. 1	—	@— —
Kip	—	65 @— 75
American Calf	—	1 70 @1 75
French Calf, per doz	—	42 00 @45 00
English, per doz	—	30 00 @41 00
LARD, per pound,		
In kegs	—	14 @— 14½
In tierce	—	@— 13½
LIME		
Alabama	2 00	@2 25
Cape	2 00	@2 25
St. Louis	2 00	@2 25
MOLASSES, per gallon,		
New crop, La., in bbls	—	70 @— 85
New crop, La., in ½ bbls	—	75 @— 90
Syrups	1 00	@1 50
OILS, per gallon,		
Coal	—	55 @— 60
Lard	1 20	@1 40
Linseed	1 10	@1 20
Train	—	90 @1 00
Turpentine	—	70 @— —
PLASTER,		
New York	5 00	@5 50
Michigan	5 00	@— —
PROVISIONS,		
Pork, mess, per barrel	22 00	@22 50
Prime Mess	18 50	@21 00
Rump	16 00	@17 00
Bacon, Clear Sides, per lb	—	12½@— 13
Clear Rib Sides	—	12 @— 12½
Shoulders	—	9 @— 9
Breakfast	—	14½@— 15
Hams, plain	—	15 @— 15½
Plain canvased	—	15 @— 16
Sugar cured	—	17 @— 18
ROPE,		
Machine	—	8 @— 8½
Hand	—	8 @— 8½
Manilla	—	28 @— 30
GUNNIES,		
New	—	24 @— 25
Old	—	18 @— 20
RICE, per pound,		
In bags	—	11 @— 13½
ROSIN, per barrel	6 50	@8 50
SUGARS, per pound,		
Crushed and powdered	—	18 @— 18½
Clarified	—	16 @— 16½
Coffee A	—	17½@— 17½
" B	—	17 @— —
" C	—	16½@— —
Extra C	—	16½@— —
Brown	—	12½@— 16
SALT,		
Per barrel	3 50	@3 75
Sack	3 00	@3 25
SPICES,		
Allspice	—	33 @— —
Cloves, Summer mix	—	40 @— 50
Ginger	—	28 @— 30
Nutmegs	—	1 65 @— 1 80
Pepper	—	37 @— 40
SODA, per pound	—	10 @— 11
SOAP, per pound,		
German	—	10 @— 11
Palm	—	7 @— 9
Rosin	—	9 @— 10
SHOT	3 25	@3 50
TALLOW, per pound	—	@— 9½
TAR, per dozen kegs	6 50	@7 00
TOBACCO, per pound,		
Extra Bright Medium	1 00	@1 75
Medium Bright	—	80 @— 90
Half pounds Bright	—	75 @— 85
Common Halves	—	60 @— 70
Common Twists	—	60 @— 70
Smoking, fine and nancy	1 00	@1 10
Medium	—	40 @— 60
Twists, per pound	—	22 @— 30
VEGETABLES,		
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 50	@4 00
Sweet, per bushel	—	75 @1 00
Onions, per barrel	6 50	@8 7 00
VINEGAR, cider, per bbl	—	35 @41 00
WHISKY, per gallon		
Common	1 75	@2 00
Imitation Bourbon	2 25	@3 00
Bourbon	3 00	@4 00
Choice beef cattle, gross	—	5 @6
Inferior	—	3½@— 4½
Milch cows, per head	$35	@75
Oxen cattle, per head	20	@45
Hogs, gross	—	7 @7½
Dressed hogs	—	9 @9 0
Sheep, per head	4	@5

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TEAS, FLOUR,
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WINES, FRUITS,
HOPS, GRAIN,
ETC., ETC.

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Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

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IMMEDIATE RETURNS

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KINDS OF PRODUCE,

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Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO,
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Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

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Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, at our solicitation, have been sent to them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness, does not destroy the delicate upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the instructed ear in the most contrasted effects.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

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Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

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SMITH & LEECH,

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To the trade only. Liberal inducements to cash purchasers. ja15 tf

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BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the arket as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

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WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

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Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,

Also, the Celebrated

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Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,

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Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

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AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Two Gin Stands for Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his large establishment on Frenchman's Bayou, Mississippi county, Ark., consisting of a Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and two Gin Stands, Workshop and Saw Sheller all new and in good condition. Cypress timber can be floated by the bayou to same mill. Address Messrs. Wormeley, Joy & Co., Dr. G. McGavock and myself, Memphis, Tenn.

H. CLAY DICKINSON.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1867. dec25 1w

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Avery late Dr. Thos. J. Sale having been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee at the December Term, 1867, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay such indebtedness to me; and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bawiw MARADIA S. OF LETTERS SALE.

declla Thos J. Sale, dec'd.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn

No. 2321—Peter J. Peters vs. Franklin Williams.

It appearing by affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Franklin Williams is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy:

AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

By R. J. BLACK, D. C. & M.

B. F. Barnes, Sol. for Compl't. ja7 iawiw

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis.

Clark, Ell & Co., plaintiffs, vs. W. Wyatt and D. Bryson, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case pursuant to Section 3453 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, John Slaughter:

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear at the Courtroom, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in January next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for h aring exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the daily Appeal.

LUCIEN B. EATON, Clerk.

By MASON HYDE, Deputy Clerk.

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, December 5th, 1867.

Angelo Mariano, plaintiff, Joseph Oishei, def't.

AFFIDAVIT for Attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of Section 3,455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc." on the property of the defendant, Joseph Oisher:

It is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Court Room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and in the case set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published in the Appeal for four consecutive weeks in the daily Appeal.

A copy: LUCIEN B. EATON, Clerk.

R. S CAREY, D.C.

Sam. P. Rose, Attorney for Plaintiff.

dec5 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2319—G. W. Davis vs. Addie Winn, M. A. Winn et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Addie Winn, Melissa A. Tickling and Thomas and William Bayne, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A Copy—Attest:

AUGUSTON ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Wright & McKissick, Solicitors for complainants. ja7 iawiw

Attachment Suit.

No. 1224 Ap.—Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

James Moore, Plaintiff, vs. John Slaughter, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case pursuant to Section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, John Slaughter:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy: L. B. EATON, Clerk.

S. D. THOMPSON, D. C.

King & Haughton, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ja12 lawiw

Administrator's Notice.

Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, January 8, 1868.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county upon the estate of Abram Brinkley, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to file the same with me, with proper vouchers, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. H. L. BRINKLEY, Adm'r

ja12 lawiw of Abram Brinkley, dec'd.

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH, } NEW YORK.
BENJ. DUNNING, }
CHARLES OSGOOD. }

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND,

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"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

CELEBRATED TONIC:

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Peri & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 134 Chartres street, N. O. apl w6y

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,

EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppession. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with full ility such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

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For the Memphis Appeal.]

LOVE.

"I saw her but a moment,"
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The lightest breeze may touch the sweetest chord—
The merest breath within the sea-shell sings;
A smile, a tone, a sentiment, a word,
May melodize the spirit's tuneless strings.

The breeze may cease—the breath be still—
The smile, the voice, be near no more;
The pebble tossed upon the tranquil rill,
Its waveless circle to the farthest shore.

As beam and cloud about me roll,
Life's dull turmoil and pleasure's zest,
I'll sometime point my parting soul,
To think of her and be at rest.

To think of her!—ah! why may not
An earthly thought to angel soar—
Pain, care, sin, sorrow be forgot
In dreams of one so bright—so pure?

Why not, as weary Pilgrim bears
Some purest thought to Mecca given,
My lonely path be nearer hers,
To in my heart hold part of Heaven?

MEMPHIS, July, 1867.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

PITTSBURG, January 21.—The river is falling, with three feet two inches in the channel. There are seven inches of snow on the ground. Thermometer, 35°.

NEW YORK, January 21.—A special to the *Tribune* states that owing to the illness of Chief Justice Chase he was unable to attend the Supreme Court yesterday.

The *World's* special says it is generally believed that the motion of Judge Black to advance the McCardle case on the docket will be granted, so that an early argument may be heard.

Stanton denies emphatically that he has been advised by Grant or Sherman to resign.

The President stated yesterday that he should nominate W. D. Bishop for Commissioner of Patents.

The commercial treaties with Venezuela and Madagascar were ratified by the Senate yesterday.

Strong effort will be made to-day in the House to have Butler's amendment to the reconstruction bill adopted before taking action on the bill in the House.

The Committee on Elections will report to-day on the Kentucky case, declaring Brown disqualified on account of disloyalty, and declaring Smith not entitled to his seat, and directing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky of the vacancy in the Second Congressional District.

HAVANA, January 20.—The publication not at St. Thomas was unofficial. As the authorities refused to give details on the subject, the Danish Consul at New York telegraphed to the captain of the Corvetta, Doegias, that the reply of the Secretary of War was satisfactory, and the President of the United States had sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

It is rumored here that one Rafael sailed in the steamer Moro Castle for New York to issue bonds for Santa Anna to enable the latter to prosecute his plans against the Mexican government in Yucatan.

AGRICULTURAL.

FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

In all northern countries, cold is the enemy of all dumb brutes. It is antagonistic to warmth and life; hence there is a wise provision of nature, through which most kinds of food are provided with an excess of calorifient, or "heat producing power."

Animals that are not subservient to man's immediate use and necessities, burrow in the earth, and evidently seek from cold as from the common enemy. But the horse, the ox, and other domestic brutes, tarry about the home of man, dependent upon him for that shelter which he alone can afford them, and for which they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

Another cure—Wash the hands and, without using the towel apply a small quantity of honey and rub it well. Use once a day, and it will make the hands very soft, and cure as well as prevent chapped hands.

AN EXCELLENT OINTMENT

For chapped lips and hands, for dry sores, for burns, for sore nose, for softening corns on the feet, for piles, in short for any diseased surface where a soft protecting coating is required, is what is called the "*Glycerine Ointment.*" This can be readily prepared by any druggist, by simply rubbing into what is termed "cold cream" a little glycerine—just enough to give it a soft, lard-like consistency. More glycerine can be added in case it is too much so, however. A drop or two of *oil* of roses stirred in, gives it an agreeable perfume. It should be kept well corked, and be made fresh every month or two. When the hands become chapped or rough in cold weather, smear them with a little of the glycerine ointment at night, rubbing it in, and then wipe off all that will soil the clothing, and the skin will usually be soft and pliable in the morning.

The Government and Household of the Banished Radical Empire.

The New York *Herald* is responsible for the following:

We presume we shall not violate imperial confidence by foreshadowing the character of the government and household of the new and magnificent empire proposed to be erected by the Radicals upon the ruins of Republican Liberty in the United States.

His Imperial Highness Ulysses I.—Monarch of all he surveys.

Imperial Mouthpiece and Keeper of the Imperial Word and Conscience—E. B. Washburne.

Minister of Confiscated Estates and General Factotum of the Imperial Mansion—Thaddeus Stevens.

Minister of Military Injustice—Edwin M. Stanton.

Minister of the Radical Rack and Political Joint Twister in General—George S. Boutwell.

Usher of the Black Rod—Fred Douglass.

Lord High Chamberlain and Picker-up of all the Imperial Old Boots, Old Hats, and Old Clo' Generally—John W. Forney.

Imperial Soft Impeacher and Knight Commander of the Order of the Sulphurous Bath—James M. Ashley.

Imperial Windmill and Chief of the Imperial Blowpipes—J. W. Hunnieutz.

Court Watchman—Henry Wilson.

Court Hangman—Ben. Wade.

Keeper of the Imperial Bedchamber—Charles Sumner.

Lady in Waiting—Anna Dickinson.

—Maj. J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty as member of a court martial in New Orleans, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Louis D. Watkins appointed to said court.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS

AND other Musical Instruments, Tuned and Repaired, in a superior and workmanlike manner, by HENRY G. HOLLENBERG, Practical Piano and Organ maker. Orders left at No. 290 Second street, or at F. H. Clark's Jewelry store, will be promptly attended to. Recommended by Profs. Jacob Miller, Sabatzky, Shide, Winkler and Wittman. dec22

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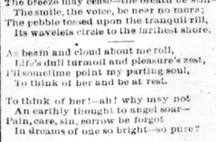

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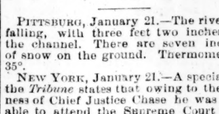

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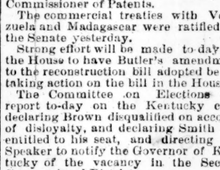

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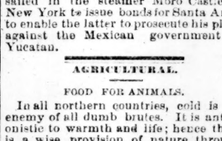

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